

Message

From: Dawson, Jeffrey [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=B7281288675C408D9667266072F0AE21-JEFFREY DAWSON]
Sent: 10/13/2021 11:37:33 AM
To: Messina, Edward [Messina.Edward@epa.gov]; Nesci, Kimberly [Nesci.Kimberly@epa.gov]
Subject: FW: Follow up on our technical discussion
Attachments: EPA Technical Discussion Final.pdf

Ed,

Here is the presentation from Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP) when Kimberly and I met with them a couple of weeks ago. Its interesting.

Jeff

Jeffrey L Dawson
Science Advisor
U.S. EPA, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW (7101M)
Washington, DC. 20004
703-305-7329
Email: dawson.jeff@epa.gov
Deliveries: 1201 Constitution Ave NW, Washington, DC 20004

From: Prakash Iyer Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)
Sent: Tuesday, October 12, 2021 7:59 PM
To: Dawson, Jeffrey <Dawson.Jeff@epa.gov>; Nesci, Kimberly <Nesci.Kimberly@epa.gov>
Subject: Follow up on our technical discussion

Jeff and Kim,
I wanted to thank you for your time a couple of weeks ago, for your time and the discussion.

Following up on the same, I am attaching a copy of the presentation.

I did want to follow up on Jeff's question on an inhalation model for the Anvil 10+10 study. While during the discussion, we had indicated that all personnel handling Anvil 10+10 had to be trained, certified and handle the product with appropriate PPE , I wanted to bring your attention to slide 25 of the deck, wherein we did talk about a breathing zone concentration when Anvil is applied as a fog. I am including the table below for reference. Further to the discussion we had on that point, Anvil 10+10 is a non-volatile product and there is no risk to the truck driver or the person handling the product (such as diluting or transferring product) from inhalation of product as there is no volatilization of product.

Predicted Air Concentrations in Breathing Zone over 1 Hour – Aerial Spraying

Compound	Abbrev.	Predicted Concentration in Breathing Zone after one Application (mg/m ³)	Human Health Air Screening Value (mg/m ³)		Number of Applications to Reach Screening Value
Perfluorobutanoic Acid	PFBA	1.05E-11	1.0E-02	TCEQ RBEL - Air (Noncarcinogenic)	953 million
Perfluorodecanoic Acid	PFDA	7.33E-13	5.5E-05	TCEQ RBEL - Air (Noncarcinogenic)	75 million
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	PFHpA	7.53E-13	No Value	No Value	N/A
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid	PFHpS	2.02E-12	No Value	No Value	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	PFHxA	1.93E-12	No Value	No Value	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	PFHxS	8.68E-13	1.4E-05	TCEQ RBEL - Air (Noncarcinogenic)	16 million
Perfluorononanoic Acid	PFNA	7.33E-13	2.0E-05	TCEQ RBEL - Air (Noncarcinogenic)	40 million
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	PFOA	3.77E-13	5.0E-05	TCEQ ESL - Short term	133 million
			5.0E-06	TCEQ ESL - Long term	13 million
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	PFOS	2.07E-12	1.0E-04	TCEQ ESL - Short term	48 million
			1.0E-05	TCEQ ESL - Long term	5 million
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	PFPeA	4.34E-12	No Value	No Value	N/A
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	PFUnA	2.70E-12	No Value	No Value	N/A
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	4.53E-13	No Value	No Value	N/A
HFPODA	HFPODA	7.33E-13	No Value	No Value	N/A
Total PFAS	Total PFAS	2.97E-11	2.0E-01	TCEQ ESL - Short term	7 billion
			2.0E-03	TCEQ ESL - Long term	673 million

25

I would be interested in having a follow up call to further understand/discuss the type of inhalation modeling you were referring to during our discussion. You had mentioned that EPA already had standard models to assess this, and it would be useful if you could share some information on the same.

Best regards
Prakash